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Reomyia a new genus of Tanypodinae-Pentaneurini

(Diptera, Chironomidae)

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Abstract

Reomyia, gen. nov. is erected on the basis of the pupa-adult ♂ of *Zavrelimyia wartinbei* Roback 1984. The genus differs from *Zavrelimyia* Fittkau in the adult stage in possessing a scutal tubercle and the greater separation of the r-m and m-cu crossveins. The pupa differs in the larger wider respiratory organ with a large plastron plate and clear area, the elongate narrow abdominal setae and the elongate ♂ genital sacs.

In the recently published keys and diagnoses to tanypodine pupae of the Holarctic region FITTKAU and MURRAY (1986) assigned the species *Zavrelimyia wartinbei* Roback to an unnamed taxon Tanypodinae genus III.

The species *Zavrelimyia wartinbei* Roback was described from Alaska on the basis of a pupa-adult ♂ rearing (ROBACK, 1984). While the adult is essentially a *Zavrelimyia* Fittkau, it possesses a few characters which when considered in conjunction with the very distinctive characters of the pupal stage, suggest that it deserves separation from *Zavrelimyia.* The larval stage is, to date, unknown. Sufficient variation exists within the North American species of *Zavrelimyia* (esp. the pupal stage) and the related genera *Paramerina* Fittkau and *Larsia* Fittkau to indicate that the status of *Reomyia* gen. nov. may have to be revised when fully reared material of all species is available. At present, however, its recognition as a new genus seems called for.

Reomyia gen. nov.

Type species: *Zavrelimyia wartinbei* Roback 1984: 17, by present designation.

The following characters will serve to separate *Reomyia* from *Zavrelimyia* as defined by FITTKAU 1962.

Adult male

1. A distinct low, rounded scutal tubercle is present.
2. The length of m-cu crossvein is equal to the distance from that crossvein to r-m.

Pupa

1. The respiratory organ is less than three times as long as greatest width.
2. The length of the plastron plate is about one-third the length of the respiratory organ.
3. The length of the clear area (Hof) is about one-half the length of the respiratory organ and is greater than the greatest width of the respiratory organ.

4. The abdominal setae (D, V, L) are elongate and narrow. D_2 and D_3 on A. IV are at least one-half segment length.
5. The male genital sacs are subequal in length to the anal lobes.

Larva

Unknown.

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